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INFORMATION REPORT

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M I L I T A R Y

New Barracks Construction in Aytos (personal observation prior to April 1954)

25X1

1. A new two-story barracks building is under construction in Aytos. The structure is about 50 meters in length and the windows had not been installed the structure which is next door to the old barracks where troops are still quartered. these are Artillery troops because they wear black shoulder boards and high shoes with leggings.

25X1
25X1

Bunkers on Atiya-Bakurluka Road

2. There is a reinforced concrete bunker located 150-200 meters west of the Atiya-Bakurluka (N 4223 E 2737) road and one kilometer south of the road to the village of Sveti Nikola (N 4227 E 2739).

Soviet Civilians in Bulgarian Military Units

3. Soviet civilians have been attached to some Bulgarian military units for one or two years.

attached to each Bulgarian military unit was a Soviet civilian who was in reality the unit commander.

25X1
25X1

4.

25X1

Aytos in unidentified signal units, that the Soviet civilian attached to the Aytos signal unit was commander of this unit.

25X1

School for Junior Sergeants near Dolno Ezerovo, Burgas Okoliya (N 4231 E 2723)

5.

a school for junior sergeants at a location (N 4232 E 2724) about one and one-half kilometers east of Dolno Ezerovo and about 500 meters north of the railroad tracks.

25X1

6. The school consisted of two buildings, both of which had red Marseilles tile roofs and the outside walls of which were unfinished. One building was two stories high and 35 meters in length and the other was one-story high and 30 meters in length. The area including these buildings was surrounded with a barbed wire fence.

7.

the buildings of the school were erected in 1951.

25X1

Firing Practice for BCP and DOSO Members in Ruen, Aytos Okoliya

8. Twice in 1953, during May or June and October or November, the BCP (Bulgarian Communist Party) members of Ruen participated in a firing practice. They were armed with carbines which they hid under their coats as they left the town singly in the direction of the hills to the north. A passenger car followed them but no military personnel were seen among them. The firing practice lasted two days and the members returned to Ruen on the third day. The firing could not be heard in Ruen since it took place at a 30 kilometer distance.

25X1

25X1

9. A six-day course in firing was conducted for the DOSO (Dobrovolna Organizatsiya za Sudeistvie Na Otbrana; Voluntary Organization for Cooperation in Defense) members of Ruen in February 1953. During these 6 days the members were acquainted with the manipulation, dismantling and assembling of a carbine, 22 caliber rifle and pistol. They also learned how to use a hand grenade, both offensive and defensive. The course was conducted by 2nd Lt. Khristo (lnu), an officer from a military unit in Aytos. the course which included 25-30 young men and two to three girls, all of whom attended for lack of anything else to do and were thrilled with the opportunity to learn to shoot. Both DSNM members and youths without political affiliations could enter the course. Upon completion of the course, target practice was conducted in the forests near Ruen, on the paved road, and this practice consisted of five shots with the small-caliber rifle at a 50 meter distance. Special DOSO badges were given to the sharpshooters. 25X1

Trudovak Correctional Unit

10. there was a Trudovak correctional unit in Bulgarovo, Kharmanli Okoliya. 25X1

Military and Trudovak Salaries (Information prior to March 1954)

11. the monthly salary of a junior lieutenant was 600 Leva. 25X1

12. According to unnamed Trudovaks employed at the Rosen Mine, they received the following monthly salaries:

a. First category workers, employed in surface work - one Leva;

b. Second category workers, employed as common laborers underground - two Leva; and

c. Third category workers, skilled underground miners - three Leva.

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR

CP (Communist Party) and DSNM Membership Cards

13. Members of the CP and DSNM are issued membership cards which they are required to carry at all times. However, they are forbidden to relinquish these cards to anyone except the CP or DSNM secretary of the unit to which the card holder belongs. Although members are allowed to show their cards upon demand, they are instructed to conceal the card serial number which should not become general knowledge. These serial numbers must not be revealed to even parents or relatives of the card holders. These measures are taken to prevent enemies of the country from obtaining the correct names and serial numbers for forging spurious cards. 25X1 25X1

TVO Community in Rosen Mine, Burgas Okoliya

14. In March 1954 there was a TVO community (Trudovo Vuzpitatelni Obshtezhitiya; Labor Re-education Community) at the Rosen Mine. this community was established there during 1950. The TVO community was 25X1

housed in a two-story, unpainted building with a red tile roof, which was situated east of the Militia office and the mine dispensary. (See Figure 20 of Sketch on page 26.) Next to this building was a small structure containing a kitchen and bakery for the community. The area containing these two buildings was enclosed by a barbed wire fence.

15. This TVO community was administered by the Burgas Prison which supplied food for the community. [redacted] the prisoners in this community had been transferred from the Burgas Prison. The director of the community was a civilian and he was assisted by three Militia guards. The prisoners were frequently shown Soviet propaganda films. 25X1

16. The strength of the community during March 1954 was about 100 members. According to the community postman, Stanke DIMITROV from Dupnitsa, who was a prisoner in the community until his release on 14 January 1954, the strength of this TVO community is increased to about 1,600 persons during the summer. The ages of the prisoners ranged from 18 to 65. According to unnamed mine workers in the area, the prisoners had been lawyers, physicians, office workers, farmers and gypsies.

17. [redacted] the winter work schedule of the prisoners which was 0600 hours to 1630-1700 hours. The prisoners went to and from work in groups and without guards. They had fixed work norms and received no regular pay. However, they were rewarded for work in excess of designated work norms and Informant knows of one prisoner who received 200 Leva in one month for such work. 25X1

18. Until March 1954 the prisoners worked on the construction of the "Sifon-Dyukera" (see Figure 12 of Sketch on page 26) for the new flotation plant at the Rosen mine and in March 1954 they worked on the construction of the new flotation plant (see Figure 8 of Sketch on page 25) of the mine. 25X1

19. About half of the prisoners were dressed in old Militia uniforms [redacted] they were given poor and insufficient food and that their daily bread ration was 300 grams. After working hours, the inmates were forbidden to leave their area. They were also forbidden to talk to the miners and other mine employees in the area. However, this rule was not strictly enforced and there was a good deal of conversation and friendliness between the prisoners and the miners. 25X1

Concentration Camp in Sliven

20. [redacted] there has been a Concentration Camp in Sliven since 1948. 25X1

Movements of Interned Families

21. [redacted] there was a government order which allowed interned families to return to their original residences if the village councils concerned approved of the return. 25X1

25X1

22. [redacted] interned families were allowed to move from the area of their internment but not allowed to return to their original place of residence. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

23. [redacted]

24. [redacted] interned families which had moved to Ruen were given complete freedom to travel wherever they wished without prior approval from the authorities. The families were even issued Otkrit Lists for one month's duration in order to visit their former home towns which were located in the border zone. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

P O L I T I C A L

Political Trial in Aytos

25. [redacted] A political trial was held in Aytos from 20 to 24 February 1954. [redacted] This was a political trial held against unnamed people who had participated in hunting Communists in 1923. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

Rumors of Sabotage Attempt in Dimitrovgrad (N 4204 E 2537)

26. [redacted] the following sabotage attempt in Dimitrovgrad [redacted] While establishing the machinery in some unidentified plants in Dimitrovgrad, an unidentified engineer from Svilengrad, who was the son of a follower of Nikola Petkov, attempted to sabotage the machinery by placing explosives inside in such a way that the first movement of the machinery would fire the charge. The sabotage attempt was discovered by an unidentified Soviet specialist just before a test run of the machines and the engineer was arrested. The date of this alleged sabotage attempt as well as other details are not known [redacted] The engineer was believed to have finished engineering and come to Dimitrovgrad to work as a result of a fight with his parents. 25X1 25X1

Capture of Prison Escapee in Yabulchevo, Aytos Okoliya

27. [redacted] an unknown person from Burgas succeeded in escaping from the Burgas prison by cutting the bars with a hack-saw which was furnished him by friends. After his escape he was supplied with a sub-machine gun and 15 hand grenades. Before leaving Burgas, the escapee destroyed the statues of Stalin and Georgi Dimitrov with hand grenades. He then departed for Aytos. 25X1

On the way he was overtaken by two Militiamen on a motorcycle whom he killed. The escapee went to the village of Yabulchevo where his family was interned during the entire winter of 1950-51. He stayed in Yabulchevo where he was supported by secret contacts of former Communist partisans who had renounced Communism after 9 September 1944.

28. In the spring of 1951 the escapee left Yabulchevo and hid in the surrounding mountains where he was supplied with food by the same contacts. At a rendezvous he and some of the contacts were spotted by a third person and reported to the Militia. The Militia arrested one of the contacts and the escapee's son who revealed everything about the escapee. A military detachment from Aytos and CP members from the surrounding villages took part in the capture of the escapee at a place north of Yabulchevo. The soldiers fired on the escapee with machine guns and he was captured alive with many bullets in his chest. After refusing to betray his contacts, the escapee was killed by an unknown lieutenant.

29. The following men from Ruen took part in the capture of the escapee: Nedyalko KOPRINKOV, Vice President of TKZS (Trudovno Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Workers' Cooperative Agricultural Farm), Penyu PENEV, President of the Village Council, Zhelyazko (lnu), Secretary of the Village Council, and Stancho TAUSHANOV, [redacted] member of the "Michurin" TKZS. 25X1

Government Officials in Aytos

30. Todor KOSTADINOV, First Secretary of the Okoliya BCP Committee: [redacted] 25X1

Government Officials in Ruen

31. Penyu PENEV, President of the Village Council: [redacted] 25X1

32. Todor HODZHABASHEV, Tax Collector in the Village Council: [redacted]

33. Zhelyazko (lnu), Secretary of the Village Council; [redacted]

34. Ivan MANOLOV, President of the "Michurin" TKZS in Ruen; [redacted]

35. NEDELEV (fnu), Secretary of the BCP in the TKZS; [redacted]

36. Nedelko KOPRINKOV, Vice President of the "Michurin" TKZS; [redacted]

25X1

37. Petko Zhelyazkov PETKOV, bookkeeper at "Michurin" TKZS and Secretary of DSNM in TKZS;

25X1

38. Nedyalko Todorov CHUKACHEV, Secretary of Ruen DSNM;

Government Officials in Bryagovets, Krumovgrad Okoliya

39. Mikhail Nikolov CHANKOV, District Secretary of Krumovgrad DSNM;

25X1

40. Khristo Lambov MARGARITEV, Secretary of Krumovgrad District BCP;

E C O N O M I C

Directorate for Mine and Geological Studies in Burgas

41. The Directorate for Mine and Geological Studies for the Burgas District is located at an unknown address in Burgas.

25X1

a. DIMITROV (fnu), Director;

b. KUSEV (fnu), employed in the Directorate and believed to be the Burgas District Engineer;

c. MARINOV (fnu), District Engineer for Burgas Directorate;

25X1

d. KASABOV (fnu), Personnel Chief.

Projects of the Burgas Directorate for Mine and Geological Studies

42. There are six projects under the control of the Burgas Directorate for Mine and Geological Studies. Of these projects, all except the Cherno More project were engaged in test drillings to determine the ore deposits.

25X1

[redacted] 25X1

a. Rosen Bair project (N 4225 E 2735); 135 test drillers were employed on this project; [redacted] 25X1

b. Kuru Cheshme project (N 4225 E 2737); eleven or twelve drillers were employed on this project, three of whom had been transferred from the former Medere project (Bakurluka, N 4223 E 2737); only three drillers now remain at the Medere project which has been a part of the Kuru Cheshme project [redacted] 25X1

c. Propadnalata Voda project; located about 13 to 14 kilometers south of the Medere project [redacted] 25X1

d. Vŭrli Brvag project in Cherni Vrŭkh; about seven kilometers from Burgas; [redacted] 25X1

e. Cherno More project; geological studies being conducted in the area of the Cherno More hard coal mines; and

f. Unknown project near the village of Gramatikovo or Krushevo; unknown geological study group employed here.

Test Drillings at Mining Projects in the Burgas Area

43. At the Kuru Cheshme project 29 test drillings had been made by March 1954 and the 30th test was already underway at that time. The usual test drilling took about four to five months but in some cases it took one year to complete and reached a depth of 500 meters. Only one of the 30 test drillings on this project showed promising results and this was drilling No. 1156, about 100 meters south of the second gallery. (Figure 6 of Sketch on page 25). Here, at a depth of 340 meters, an oredeposit of about 70 to 80 centimeters thick and classified as very rich was discovered. There is a sketch showing the Kuru Cheshme elevations on page 25.

44. About 23 or 24 test drillings had been conducted at the Rosen Bair project by March 1954 but none had shown promising results.

45. [redacted] some Soviet specialists had discovered a copper ore vein one and one-half meters thick and about 150 meters deep at the Medere project. 25X1

46. [redacted] Soviet specialists had also discovered at the same time another copper ore vein, which was about one meter thick and 200 to 250 meters deep, at the Propadnalata Voda project. 25X1

Rosen Bair Mining Project

47. The copper deposits of Rosen Bair were first discovered in 1925 by foreigners. The mine is located at the Rosen hill (Rosenskiya Bair, N 4225/26 E 2735/36), about six kilometers southwest of Sveti Nikola (now Chernomorets), Burgas Okoliya, and about four to five kilometers south of Cape Atiya. The mine falls within the second border zone and the village of Sveti Nikola and Cape Atiya fall in the first border zone.

48. [redacted] 25X1

49. A glossary of drilling terms [redacted] is on page 21. 25X1

Types of Drillings at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme Projects

50. There were two types of test drillings at the Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme Projects:

a. 300 meters - the rods were four meters long and 40 millimeters in diameter; and

b. 500 meters - the rods were five meters long and 50 millimeters in diameter.

51. The diameters of these drillings were 150, 130, 111, 108 and 81 millimeters and the length of the drill was six to seven meters. Each drill was provided with water and electricity. According to regulations, each drill was supposed to have four 60 watt electric light bulbs, but usually they had only one or two 25 watt bulbs.

Status of Drilling at Rosen Bair on 26 March 1954

52. There was one shaft located 60 to 70 meters south of the old flotation plant and about 30 to 40 meters east of the Atiya-Bakurluka road. See Figure 4 of the sketch on page 26 for the location of this shaft. The shaft was about 400 meters deep. Two galleries were planned to begin at the shaft, at depths of 200 and 400 meters where the shafts crossed the ore veins.

53. The first gallery was located about 300 to 350 meters almost due south of the shaft and about 120 to 250 meters almost due north of the new flotation plant. See Figure 5 of the sketch on page 25 for the location of this gallery.

54. The second gallery was located about 350 to 400 meters slightly southeast of the first gallery and about 250 to 260 meters southwest of the water reservoir of the mine. This gallery was only recently in operation and the ore dug from it was piled at the gallery entrance awaiting transportation. See Figure 6 of the sketch on page 25 for the location of this gallery.

55. About 50 to 60 meters east of the Kuru Cheshme fountain (Figure 15 of Sketch on page 25) a place was marked for new probings and Informant believes that a new shaft was to be dug there.

56. [redacted] 25X1

Purification at Rosen Bair

57. The following installations were used for the purification and first phase processing of the ore:

a. The old flotation plant (Figure 7 of Sketch on page 26) processed the ore from the shaft and first gallery. This flotation plant was located about 40 meters east of the place where the Atiya-Bakurluka road and the road beside the workers' quarters joined. The plant was a one-story building about 30-35 meters long and 20 meters wide, with a red tile roof. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] this plant began operation after 9 September 1944. 25X1

b. The construction of the new flotation plant (Figure 8 of Sketch on page 25) was begun in the summer of 1953. It was located about 100 to 120 meters almost due south of the first gallery and about 100 meters east of the Atiya-Bakurluka road at the foot of a hill. This flotation plant was much larger than the old one. It consisted of four buildings, the larger two of which were two-story buildings. Although the machines were in operation,

no ore had been processed. This plant was intended for the processing of all ore from the second gallery and part of the ore from the first gallery. Informant heard that the ore processed in the old flotation plant was to be re-processed in the new plant.

Water Supply, Electrification and Radio Communication at Rosen Bair

58. The following projects were built for the purpose of supplying water at Rosen Bair:

a. In November 1953 a new pipe line was built connecting the new flotation plant with the sea. This was a "Dyuker" type siphon system which started at a place west of Cape Atiya and ran in a southerly direction, crossing the road to Sveti Nikola, running parallel to the Atiya-Bakurluka road, passing south of the hospital and Militia headquarters and turning south-east to enter the new flotation plant. The system consisted of pipes 60 centimeters in diameter and buried one meter underground. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the pumping station for this system was somewhere near Cape Atiya. The system was in operation by the end of 1953. See Figure 12 of the sketch on page 26 for the location of this system. 25X1

b. In December 1953 or January 1954 a new canal was begun [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] for the installation of another "Dyuker" system. This canal extended from a location on the road to Sveti Nikola, about 80 to 100 meters from the place where this road joined the Atiya-Bakurluka road, and it continued along the eastern side of the road to Bakurluka. [redacted] 25X1
[redacted] the project in March 1954 all digging had ceased on the canal which was about 50 to 60 meters long and without pipes. See Figure 13 of the sketch on page 26 for the location of this canal. 25X1

c. In 1953 a medium-sized reservoir was constructed on top of the hill above the second gallery. See Figure 16 of the sketch on page 25 for the location of this reservoir.

59. There was insufficient drinking water for the workers at the mine and therefore they had to melt snow in the winter to satisfy their drinking needs.

60. The buildings were supplied with electricity 24 hours per day by the Cherno More mine. [redacted] the shafts and galleries were lighted by electricity but he saw miners carrying carbide lamps enroute to work. 25X1

61. There were four loud-speakers, two in the workers' quarters, one in front of the Militia building and one in front of the administration building, which transmitted radio programs from Sofia and the USSR at noon and during the evening.

Test Drilling Crews at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme

62. The Soviet specialists introduced the system of four men to each test drilling crew, including one drill chief, one assistant drill chief and two drill workers. However, the test drilling crews of the Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme projects were composed of only three men, including one chief, one assistant chief and one drill worker. [redacted] this system was employed in order to economize and save the salary of one drill worker. The entire strength of the test drilling crews at the Rosen Bair project was 135 men who were employed on about 15 test drilling crews. Each crew consisted of nine men divided into crews of three to cover three eight-hour shifts per day. 25X1

63. Since 1 January 1954 the drill chiefs have been paid a salary of 1,150 Leva per month. They are not limited to an eight-hour working day but must remain near the test drilling 24 hours a day or during the three shifts of work. There was one case in January 1954 when the drilling chief remained on the job 30 consecutive hours without any food or sleep. Drilling chiefs do not receive overtime pay.

Schedule of Work and Labor Force at Rosen Bair

64. There were three shifts of work at Rosen Bair and therefore the workers were not forced to work overtime. The first shift was from 0600 to 1400 hours, the second shift from 1400 to 2200 hours and the third from 2200 to 0600 hours.

65. On 26 March 1954 the labor strength at Rosen Bair was about 400, including the miners and transportation personnel. The transportation drivers were mostly women. There were about 70 women employed at the mine; some of these worked in the flotation plant and galleries as well as in the offices.

66. Most of the workers came from the nearby villages to which they returned every summer. According to Veliko NIKOLOV, a 19 year old man from Rosen, the return of the majority of the workers to the nearby farms every summer caused a labor crisis at the mine.

67. Until the beginning of February 1954 a Trudovak unit attached to a Trudovak battalion in Burgas was stationed at the mine. This unit consisted of 80 laborers and was commanded by one Captain, one Lieutenant and one Master Sergeant. These Trudovaks were engaged in digging the second canal (Figure 13 of Sketch on page 26) and in the construction of the unfinished workers' barracks (Figure 26 of Sketch on page 26). These Trudovaks were quartered in the workers' village (Figures 24 and 25 on page 26). In February 1954 the Trudovak unit was transferred from Rosen to Michurin (formerly Tsarevo).

68. The members of the TVO community worked at the mine. See paragraphs 14 through 19 above for a description of this community.

Work Norms of Test Drillers at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme

69. The test drillers worked entirely on norms which were based on the following factors:

a. Cycles - periods of work.

(1) There were four cycles and they were rated as follows:

First Cycle	-	up to	100	meters	in	depth
Second Cycle	-	" "	200	"	"	"
Third Cycle	-	" "	300	"	"	"
Fourth Cycle	-	" "	400	"	"	"

(2) The required norms became progressively smaller with the increase in cycles. Therefore, the norm for the second cycle of work was less than that for the first cycle of work, etc.

b. Categories - classifications of types of soil.

(1) There were ten categories, ranging from sand in the first category and ending with hard rock in the tenth category. They were rated as follows:

Categories	Cycles	Meters in Depth	Hours of Work
Seventh	First	2.50	8
Seventh	Second	2.15	8
Eighth	Second	1.55	8
Eighth	Fourth	1.12	8

(2) The required norms became progressively smaller with the increase in categories.

70. During the test drillings, the first work cycle was usually in the sixth category and during the other work cycles, in the seventh and eighth categories. The ninth category was seldom applied and the tenth category was never used.

71. The categories were determined by employees called collectors who were usually DCP or DSNM members. The collectors usually determined the categories inaccurately. They generally lowered the categories, thus making it difficult for the workers to fulfill their norms of work. For example, if the workers were working in a seventh category or harder ground, the collectors would call it a sixth category or softer ground which would require a greater amount of production or higher norm. During November 1953, the workers on drill No. 211 of the Kuru Cheshme project were working in ninth category ground. However, the ground was classified eighth category and eighth category ground was automatically classified seventh category.

72. The norms were not based on the production of each worker but on the collective production of the entire shift. Since there were three shifts working on each drilling, the average of the three shifts was used as the norm.

Norms Affect Wages of Drillers at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme

73. If the workers could not attain the norm, they would not receive their base pay. The collectors created this unfair system of determining the categories so as to reduce the wages of the drillers. Informant cited the following example of wages received by a three-man drilling crew which did not attain its work norm in November 1953:

Employee	Base Pay	Pay Received
Master Driller (drill chief)	800 Leva monthly	450 Leva
Assistant Master (assistant drill chief). This was Petko ATANASOV of para 25 above.	650 " "	300 "
Ordinary drill worker	550 " "	250 "

74. Complaints against the collectors' determination of categories were not accepted. The collectors were held strictly responsible for their classification of categories. One collector was imprisoned for four years because he wrongly increased the classification of a category. As a result, the work norm was lowered and the drillers' salaries were increased.

Classes of Workers at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme

75. There were eight wage classes of workers and each class had a base salary. However, in order to receive the base salary, the worker must attain his work norm. [redacted] the base wages of the following classes:

25X1

25X1

Wage Class (Razryad)	Daily Base Wage
Third	17.50 Leva
Fifth	about 22.00 "
Seventh	about 26.00 "
Eighth	30.00 "

76. Usually ordinary drillers were in the third or fourth class, assistant master drillers in the fifth and sixth classes and master drillers in the seventh and eighth classes. However, there were cases where the master driller was in the third class and an ordinary worker in the fifth or sixth class. Political orientation, training and length of service influenced the assignment of class. Practical knowledge was not required for the assignment to some classes.

77. Each applicant for a class assignment had to appear before a commission composed of five or six persons, including officials of the Rosen Bair project, if the applicant was employed on that project, officials of the Directorate in Burgas and the drill chief of the applicant's drilling crew. Before appearing before the commission, the applicant had to make a written application for a specific class assignment. The commission then gave the applicant an oral examination, asking two questions on drilling and one question on political education. At the same time the commission received a report on the applicant's practical knowledge. [redacted] such a commission composed of members of the Burgas Directorate and ZLATANOV (see para 96 below) was in session on 19 March 1954. About 10 to 15 drill workers appeared before this commission. 25X1

78. Some drill workers have been known to skip certain classes in promotion, such as jumping from the third class to the seventh class. Cases of rapid and large promotions are usually based on political orientation or high personal connections. Some drill workers have received direct class assignments without appearing before the commission. [redacted] the following cases of favoritism and discrimination: 25X1

a. Petko Atanasov MIHOV,[2] [redacted] active DSNM member from Ruen; relative of the BCP First Secretary of Aytos and the Director of the Burgas Mine and Geological Studies Directorate; third class drill worker in 1953, promoted to fifth class drill worker prior to October 1953; and 25X1

b. Dimo ZAFIROV, [redacted] non-BCP member from Ruen; started to work at the Rosen Bair project as a third class drill worker in May 1953, was still a third class drill worker in March 1954. 25X1

Salaries of Personnel at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme

79. Personnel employed at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme received the following monthly base salaries:

a. Manager of the Project - 1,400 Leva;

b. Manager of Drilling - 1,150 Leva;

c. Supervisor of Work Norms - 1,200 Leva; until March 1954 the supervisor of work norms received only 800 Leva per month;

d. Storekeeper - about 640 to 650 Leva;

e. Master Driller - about 800 to 900 Leva;

f. Assistant Master Driller - about 650 to 700 Leva;

g. Ordinary Drill Worker - about 600 Leva; and

h. Surface Workers - about 400-500 Leva.

80. The salaries of the ordinary drill workers, master and assistant master drillers were not fixed but varied according to the employees' class, night-work, etc.

Time-off and Loss of Time at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme

81. Drill workers received one day-off per week. These days-off were staggered so that the work was never interrupted. The workers were recompensed for loss of work caused by legitimate reasons such as sickness or appearance before the class assignment commission. For this time lost they were paid 25% of their monthly base salary which was called a "Progressivka." They also received a bonus for night work [redacted] 25X1
The drill workers were not usually required to work overtime because the work was adequately covered by the employment of three shifts on each drilling.

82. Work-stoppages were a common occurrence during test drillings. These were usually caused by the drillers in order to attain their work norms or lower their work norms and thereby increase their pay. Time lost during work-stoppage was listed in a log-book and the work norm was automatically decreased. For example, a two hour work-stoppage would reduce the daily eight hour working norm by 25%. The workers also falsified the time length of a work-stoppage in order to decrease the work norm and receive a higher wage. The most frequent causes of work-stoppage were:

a. Halting to obtain drinking water;
b. Clearing the tank and water filter once a week;
c. Loss of electric power;
d. Cleaning the machine;
e. Clearing the mud from the drill hole;
f. Taking a sample; and
g. Taking advantage of every small accident for which there was no proof of responsibility.

Methods of Sabotage and Punishments at Rosen Bair

83. The following methods of sabotage were planned or used at Rosen Bair:

a. Putting water in the electric motor which operates the drill.

(1) Water could be placed in the ventilator of the motor or through the small opening near one of the nuts. One glass of water was sufficient to stop the motor and a rainy day was the best time to do this because the motors were usually in the open. When the motor burned out, there was an investigation. Motors burned out more often during the winter.

(2) A certain Atanas (lnu), about 40 years old and from northern Bulgaria, who worked on the pump which supplied water to the drill, burned out the motor by putting rain water into it. An investigation was made and no one was found guilty. A new motor was installed which Atanas damaged in the same way and again no one was found responsible after the investigation. These two incidents occurred in December 1953 and January 1954. At the same time, master driller Stoyan "Zaptiata", from Sveti Nikolov, forgot to cover his drill motor after work and the next day the motor burned out because of a snow-fall the night before. No investigation was made but the entire shift was fined one-quarter of the monthly salary.

b. Dropping a piece of metal in the opening of the drill.

(1) A hammer, or best a French key, was most effective for this type of sabotage. It was better that the worker not sabotage his own drill in this way but the drill of another worker.

25X1

25X1

(2) [redacted] Drill No. 1157, dropped an instrument in the drill which stopped the drill and the instrument was never recovered. Two drills were broken in attempts to remove the instrument, no investigation was made but the entire shift was fined one-quarter of the month's salary. At first [redacted] said he dropped the instrument on purpose because the daily norm was too high and later he said he did it by mistake. Soon afterward this drill was moved to Panagyurishte (see para 99 below). 25X1 25X1

c. Failure to tighten the metal cap on the drill.

(1) If the metal cap on the drill was not securely fastened it might fall off and remain at the bottom of the drill hole. This type of sabotage could best be performed by a master driller.

(2) It was difficult to repair damage caused by such an incident and usually the drilling had to be abandoned.

d. Failure to tighten the two rods.

(1) The two rods were connected to the connecting union with the aid of a wrench and should be tight at each end. If they were loosely connected they could become disconnected or even break at the union and thus remain at the bottom of the drill together with the crown and the bit. They could only be removed from the bottom of the drill with a bell or left lever. However, if the rods broke and fell a great distance they could not be removed.

(2) Since the rods often broke during drilling it would be hard to spot such an incident as intentional. [redacted] no such cases of sabotage tried at Rosen Bair. 25X1

e. Releasing the clutches of the water pumps.

(1) When a water pump had a clutch, like on Drill No. 264, the clutch could easily be released because its lever, which was usually in the down position, could be raised to the upper position. In this upper position the drill was not supplied with water and in several seconds a thick sediment was produced which forced the drill into position and it was impossible to pull it out. If the water was stopped from two to ten minutes, and especially on a drill which had descended over 300 meters, it was impossible to extricate it. The process of extricating the drill was generally very complicated.

(2) This kind of sabotage could be done by a worker on a shift while the master driller was absent or asleep. This was not a dangerous task for the worker [redacted] no such attempts of sabotage at Rosen Bair. 25X1

f. Failure to put special paste on the belt.

(1) If a special paste was not put on the belt, connecting the fly-wheel of the motor with the horizontal axel, and on the fly-wheel, the belt would slip. It was difficult to find the person who performed this act of sabotage if the drilling was below 350 to 400 meters, at which depth the belt usually slipped of its own accord.

(2) On 22-24 March 1954 such an incident occurred on Drill No. 220.

g. Spinning the belt out of action.

(1) At the spot where the belt of the motor was connected to a horizontal axel, which gave a rotary motion to the drill via a set of gears, there were two rolls, a full one and an empty one. The belt was transported by a fork from the full roll to the empty one and vice versa. When the belt was under the empty roll, the set descended; and when it was on the full roll, the set stayed in place. If the operator kept the belt on the empty roll more than he should, the set picked up speed in its descent. When the operator tried to switch over to the full roll, a spinning often occurred and thus the master driller lost control of the drill, which started descending at full speed. At this point, if the master driller used the foot brake, great damage would suddenly occur, and if the brake failed to work, the damage would be even greater.

(2) In both cases the damage could be explained by inexperience, panic, spinning of the belt or brakes out of order.

h. Breaking the forks of the horizontal metal stick.

(1) The fork which pushed the belt to the full or empty roll was a horizontal metal stick with two-pronged forks, between which lay the belt. These forks were not welded but screwed to the horizontal metal rod. They could be loosened by hand but more often only with the aid of a wrench. If a worker unscrewed either of the forks a little after work, the next shift would either break a fork or lose one. As a result, the belt would stay at the empty roll and the lowering of the drill would be uncontrollable, and the damage described in para g above would occur.

(2) These forks were very breakable and when they broke nobody was held responsible. As a result of the frequent breakage of forks, the gear sets were often lost at Rosen Bair.

i. Placing metal pebbles between the comb and gear wheels.

(1) Several metal pebbles placed between the comb and the gear wheels of the handle which directs the vertical axel would cause very heavy damage. As a result of this action the comb and the gear wheel got stuck and the piston could not move. Although the drill continued to rotate it was useless because the vertical axel was stuck.

(2) This kind of sabotage required the overhaul of the entire piston and it could not be concealed because of the evidence of the pebbles placed inside. Therefore, it was best to perform this act of sabotage on the drill of another crew.

j. Placing metal pebbles in the upper head of the drill.

(1) If a few metal pebbles were placed in the upper head of the drill the results would be the same as that described in para i above. In this case the main drill and the jaws of the lower head of the drill would stick. In the upper and lower heads of the drill there were jaws by which the drill was fixed. When the pebbles fell into the thread of the jaws, the jaws stuck to the drill and the drill could not be taken out.

(2) In order to repair the damage caused by this act of sabotage the piston would have to be raised and a great deal of time consumed. This act of sabotage could not be concealed and therefore it was best performed on the drill of another crew.

25X1

k. Failure to drain the water pump. If the water pump was not drained properly the pump would crack and a new one would be needed. Guilt for this act of sabotage could not be explained by inexperience and the whole shift would be held responsible.

l. Freezing the primer's head and the pipe connecting it to the pump. The freezing of the primer's head and the pipe connecting it to the pump could occur in winter and would delay work. There were three cases of this at Rosen Bair and each time no one was held responsible, but the entire shift was engaged in defrosting the frozen parts.

m. Using oversized metal pebbles when taking samples.

(1) Metal and stone pebbles of usually four millimeters in diameter were used in the bit of the drill when samples of rock were to be taken. If the pebbles were too large the rod of the drill could break. When the rock was of the eighth or ninth category, hard rock, it was difficult to take a sample and if the rod broke it was much more difficult to extricate it. Broken rods could be taken out if the breakage occurred at shallow depths and in softer ground within two shifts, and from three to four months at greater depths and in harder ground.

(2) The drillers were required to turn the drill two or three times to break a sample. If the drill was turned more than necessary while taking a sample, the rod or the sample could break. It was not uncommon to have this happen because of excessive turning and the drillers were not held responsible.

(3) There was a case of a rod breaking on 14 February 1954 at the former Medere project.

25X1

, the rod broke at a depth of 400 meters, by 20 March 1954 the bit and rod had not been removed and nobody was held responsible for the breakage.

84. The drill workers were often fined by the management. One of the more frequent reasons for fining was sleeping on the job. The fines usually amounted to one-quarter of the worker's salary and were imposed regardless of whether the worker had attained his work norm. These fines were one of the main causes of discontent among the workers.

25X1

25X1

85. Workers were frequently discharged and usually for the following reasons:

a. Absenteeism. Workers could be fired for missing one day of work without a legitimate excuse.

25X1

25X1

25X1

b. Failure to fulfill the work norm. 25X1

25X1

Security and Guards at Rosen Bair

86. The Militia Headquarters was located in the southern half of a one-story building, 20 x 5 meters in size. (See Figure 19 of the sketch on page 26.) The strength of the Militia was ten persons and one junior sergeant was in command. The unit had three permanent guard duties, one at the old flotation plant, one at the new flotation plant and one in front of the explosives warehouse.

87. The workers did not have special passes for use in the mine area. However, each worker was obliged to have an Otkrit List or appropriate entry in his Lichen Pasport showing that he was from a border zone, if the worker came from one of the surrounding villages. Workers had special passes to enter the shafts and galleries. Persons arriving by the boat "Galata" from Burgas had their Lichen Pasports and Otkrit Lists checked by border guards at the Atiya dock. There was no Zastava at Atiya but there were always two or three border guards present. 25X1

Transportation to Rosen Bair and within the Area

88. Many of the workers lived in the surrounding villages and therefore had to use the following transportation to and from work: 25X1

a. Tatra trucks were used as special buses for the workers only. In order to cover the three shifts of work they made six one-way trips between Rosen and the following towns each day: Burgas, Izvor, Sozopol and Rayna Gora. 25X1

b. Some workers used the boat "Galata" which traveled between Sozopol and Burgas, leaving Atiya at 0700 hours for Burgas and Atiya at 1530 hours for Sozopol.

89. In the mine area there was a narrow-gauge railway track running from the first gallery to the old flotation plant. Another track ran from the shaft (Figure 4 of the sketch on page 26) and joined the main track. The main track terminated near a small structure, about 10 to 12 meters west of the old flotation plant, where the ore was unloaded and transported into the flotation plant. Up to December 1953 the ore was transported by push-carts and afterwards a diesel engine was used to pull the carts. The separated ore from the flotation plant was transported to Burgas by trucks.

Housing and Food for Workers at Rosen Bair

90. East of the former flotation plant the workers' barracks consisted of about 15 one-story wooden buildings (Figure 24 on the sketch on page 26), each having two rooms and a kitchen; about 3 to 4 two-story constructions, about 20 x 10 meters in size; and about 2 or 3 three-story buildings with the same dimensions (Figure 25 of the sketch on page 26). On 26 March 1954 a new construction (Figure 26) was started, but the work stopped at the second story for unknown reasons. There was a bakery (Figure 22) and a school (Figure 23) near the workers quarters. The surface workers lived in separate wooden barracks (Figure 28 of the sketch on page 25). The workers' barracks were provided with wooden beds, each bed having one mattress and one blanket. All other items of necessity were provided by the workers.

91. Each room in the workers' barracks had a stove. However, the entire winter fuel ration for five of these barracks was six tons of coal and one truck of wood. Most of this fuel ration was consumed by the administrative personnel who occupied the four wooden barracks located on the eastern side of the Atiya-Bakurluka road. (See Figure 27 of the sketch on page 25.) To make-up for the shortage of fuel, the workers were allowed to cut and gather wood from the neighboring woods.

92. The workers could eat at their mess hall where the food was bad but cheap or at the mine restaurant where the food was better but expensive. Meals for one day at the restaurant amounted to 15 Leva as against 9 Leva in the mess hall. 25X1

Future Plans for Rosen Bair

93. the new flotation plant at Rosen Bair will produce the first Bulgarian copper. 25X1 the probing results warrant a UNCODED m exploitation of the Rosen ore basin and construction of melting furnaces for the production of copper.

Other Buildings at Rosen Bair

25X1

94. The administrative building is a non-plastered construction located ten meters west of the shaft and ten meters south of the courtyard of the TVO camp and it contains a repair shop on the first floor and the administrative offices and a cinema room on the second floor. (See Figure 17 of the sketch on page 26.)

95. About 30 meters north of the old flotation plant and about ten meters east of the Atiya-Bakurluka road there is a three-story construction, about 15 x 8 meters in size, which is plastered and covered with a red tile roof. (See Figure 21 of the sketch on page 26.) This building houses the bath, laundry room and shop on the first floor, the workers' mess hall, kitchen, reading room and Khoremag on the second floor, and part of the administrative offices on the third floor.

Administrative Personnel of the Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme Projects

96. The administrative personnel strength at Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme was 16, excluding five or six collectors and an unknown number of geologists. 25X1

a. ZLATANOV (first name possibly Zlatan), Technical Manager of Rosen Bair; 25X1

b. Yancho (Inu), Technical Manager of Kuru Cheshme;

c. Petko Khristov PETKOV, manager of tool and supply room at Rosen Bair;

d. Ivan YORDANOV, drill chief at Rosen Bair;

25X1

e. Asen BRATKOV, drill chief at Rosen Bair; 25X1
25X1

Group of Soviet Specialists in Rosen Bair

97. As of March 1954 there were no Soviet personnel employed at Rosen Bair. Until 1951 there was a group of Soviet specialists working there. 25X1
it included a few Bulgarian 25X1
citizens. Two of the Bulgarians in the group were Yordan PETROV and Dancho BALKANSKI, The 25X1
Bulgarians working with the group were receiving higher salaries and BALKANSKI received a monthly salary which varied between 1,500 and 2,000 Leva. According to BALKANSKI, the chief of the Soviet specialists received a monthly salary of 9,000 Leva and he maintained a private bodyguard consisting of four Bulgarian Militiamen, each one of which he paid 450 to 500 Leva per month out of his own pocket. The Soviet specialists were billeted in a hotel specially requisitioned for them in Burgas.

98. In 1951 this group of Soviet specialists moved from Rosen Bair to the Rolitsa mining project of the Svezdel mine in Krumovgrad Okoliya. During November or December 1953 the same group moved to some place in the vicinity of Madan. BALKANSKI was still attached to the group in Madan where the Soviet specialists were provided with a specially requisitioned restaurant and residences.

Movement of Drilling Crews from Rosen Bair to Panagyurishte Okoliya

99. The following drills and drilling crews were transferred from Rosen Bair to unknown locations in Panagyurishte Okoliya:

a. Drill No. 300 and 1157 - transferred in November 1953; and

b. Drill No. 282 - transferred in February 1954.

Training Courses for Master Drillers at Burgas and Yambol

100. During 1950 there were two 3-month training courses held for master drillers in Burgas. These courses were held at government expense and the students were required upon graduation to accept assignment for three years to wherever they were sent. The graduates of this training course received assignments as master drillers in the seventh wage class. the following graduates of 25X1
this training course at Rosen Bair, all of whom were master drillers of the seventh wage class:

a. Veliko NIKOLOV

b. Todor AZULOV,

c. Iliya NEDELKOV, 25X1

d. Ivan ATANASOV,

25X1

101. Since 1951 a six-month training course for master drillers has been given at Yambol. Attendance was voluntary and the courses were given at government expense. It was not known whether the students had to agree to accept upon graduation any job assigned to them. The graduates of this training course were master drillers in the sixth, seventh and eighth wage classes. Some graduates from this course arrived at Rosen Bair in November 1953 but were immediately transferred to Panagyurishte Okoliya. A second group of graduages arrived in March 1954 and was believed to be transferred subsequently to Panagyurishte. 25X1

they had a good theoretical knowledge of test drilling 25X1
but lacked any practical experience.

Glossary of Drilling Terms

102. the following glossary of drilling terms and parts of drills used at Rosen Bair: 25X1

a. Electric motor; 20 h.p.; make unknown; moves a vertical axel (Vorgele) on which there is the roll for the belt of the electric motor and two other rolls, one for the pump and the other for the horisontal axel of the drill;

b. Rolls (Shaybi); every drill has seven rolls which includes one on the motor, three on the vertical axel, one on the horizontal axel and one on the pump;

c. Fork for the roll of the horizontal axel (Bilka na Shaybata); transports the belt from the full to the empty roll and vice versa and thus regulates the descent of the drill;

d. Piston; represents the whole vertical axel of the drill; upper head with three jaws, axel ball bearings, comb for vertical movement of the piston, actual ball bearings and a handle for putting the piston into action; the toothed wheel of the vertical axel receives the movement of the horizontal axel; encased in steel casing; the lower head of the drill has three jaws to hold the rod;

e. Water head of the drill (Promivna Glava na Sondata); metal pebbles dropped through it; small pipe which furnishes water from the pump beside it;

f. Rod (Shtanga); hollow steel pipe which extends the length of the drill;

g. Union (Nipel); connects two rods; hollow with threads at both ends; has two squares upon which the fork lies when on the surface;

h. Special union with rod (Pule s Shtanga); fixes the bit to the last rod;

i. Mud container (Utaynik); screwed to the special union to catch the mud when the drill is in operation;

j. The bit (Borna);

k. Crown with an opening for metal pebbles; actually drilling part of machine;

l. Two rods with two unions (Komplekt);

m. Metal pebbles (Schrott); one, two, two and one-half, three and four millimeters in diameter; facilitate cutting of the rock; usually mixture of all sizes used; four millimeter size usually used with some stone pebbles to take a sample; drills recently supplied with low-grade metal pebbles which hindered work at Rosen Bair;

n. Metal plate (Babka); about 120 kilograms; used for removing broken rods or Komplekts;

o. Bell; bell-shaped device with inside thread; used to grab broken rods from the outside;

p. Device with outside threads (Mechuk); used to grab rods from the inside; and

q. Left lever (Lyav Lost); rod with left threads; used to pull out broken rod by screwing into the right-hand thread of the rod.

Legends of Sketches of Rosen Mines, Burgas Okoliya

The following is a legend of the Sketches on pages 25 and 26.

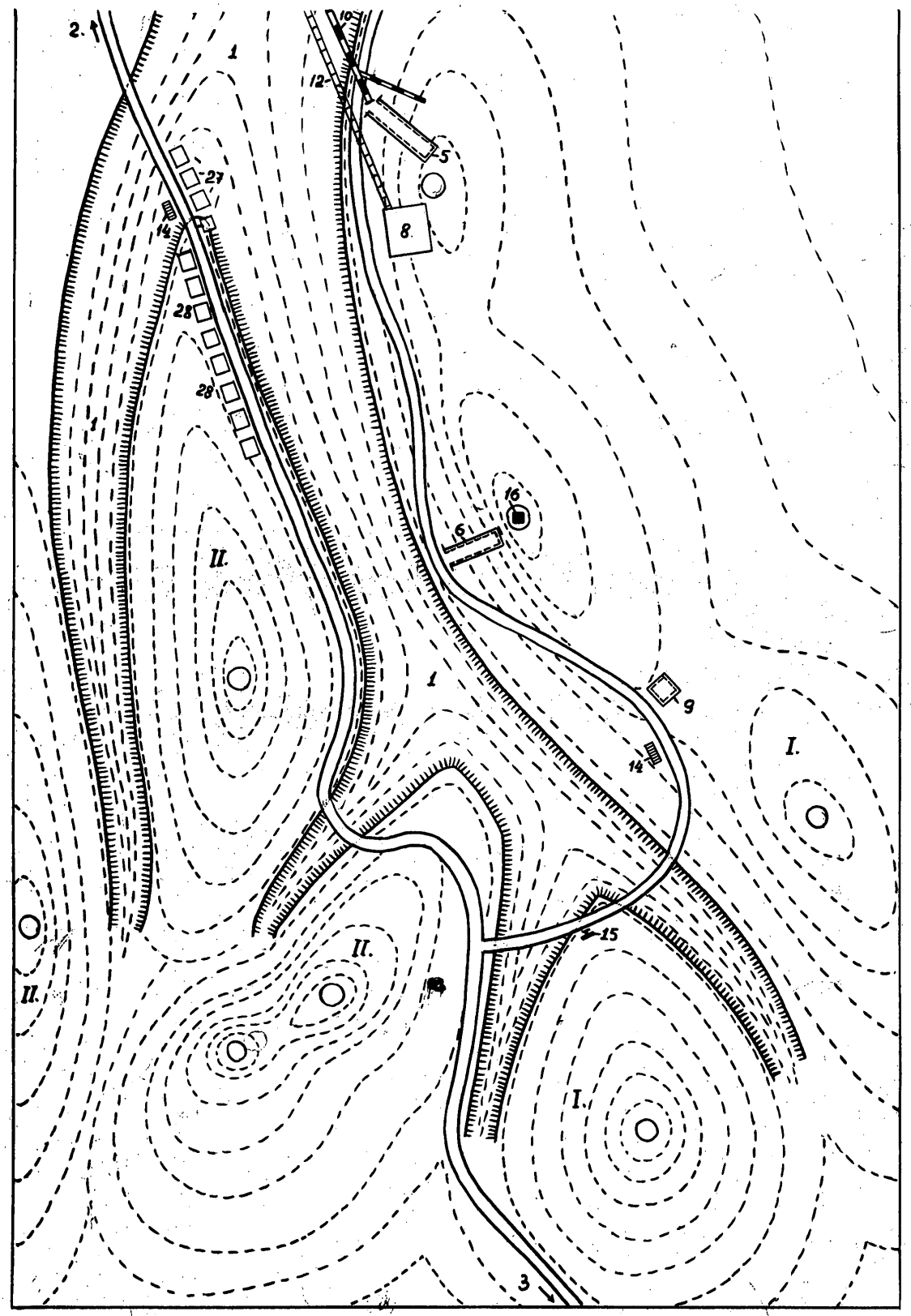
Figure	Identity
1	Large stream bed between Rosen Bair and Kuru Cheshme.
2	Road to Point Atiya, Burgas Okoliya.
3	Road to the elevation called Bakurluka (Medere, N 4223 E 2737).
4	Mine shaft.
5	First gallery.
6	Second gallery.
7	Old flotation plant.
8	New flotation plant.
9	Place where mineral ore has been discovered by a Geological Survey Group.
10	Narrow-gauge track for transporting ore from first gallery and mine shaft to old flotation plant.
11	Place where ore is dumped and sent to flotation plant.
12	Sifon-Dyukera running from Point Atiya to the new flotation plant.
13	Second canal, unknown use, unfinished construction.
14	Pumps for furnishing water to No. 11.
15	Kuru Cheshme Fountain.
16	Water reservoir.
17	Mine administration building, including repair shop and cinema.
18	Mine dispensary.
19	Militia Headquarters.
20	TVO Community.
21	Restaurant, KHOREMAG, etc.
22	Bakery for the workers' village.
23	School for the workers' village.
24	Small buildings for workers, unknown use.
25	Large, three-story workers' quarters.
26	Workers' quarters under construction.
27	Barracks and Headquarters of the Administrative personnel of the Geological Group.

Figure	Identity
28	Barracks for the workers and technicians of No. 11.
I	Elevations known as Kuru Cheshme.
II	Elevations known as Rosen Bair.

The following is a legend of the Sketch on page 27:

Figure	Identity
1	Flotation constructions, use unknown.
2	Road leading to the workers' village.
3	Road joining the road from Point Atiya to Bakurluka.

25X1



No Scale

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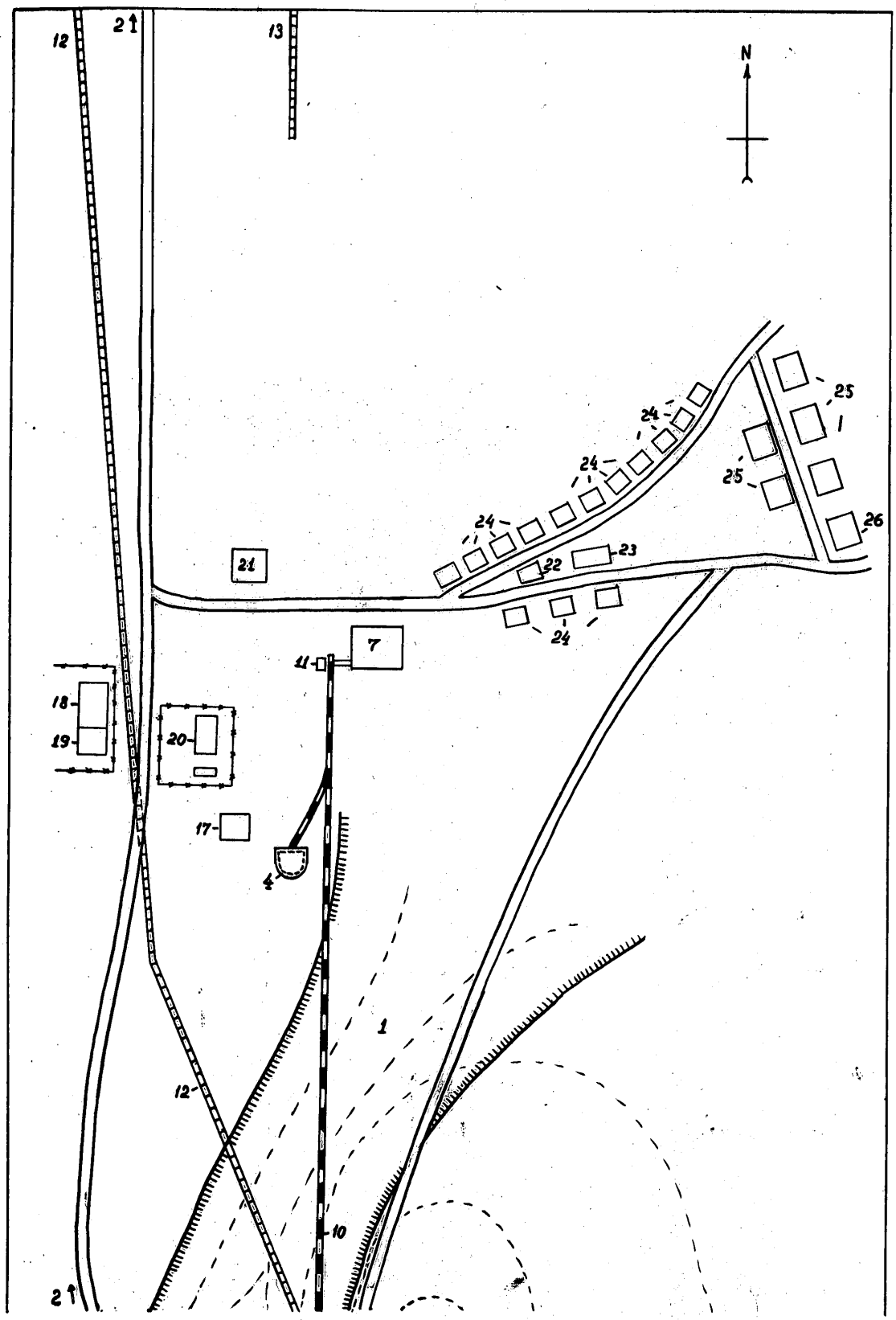

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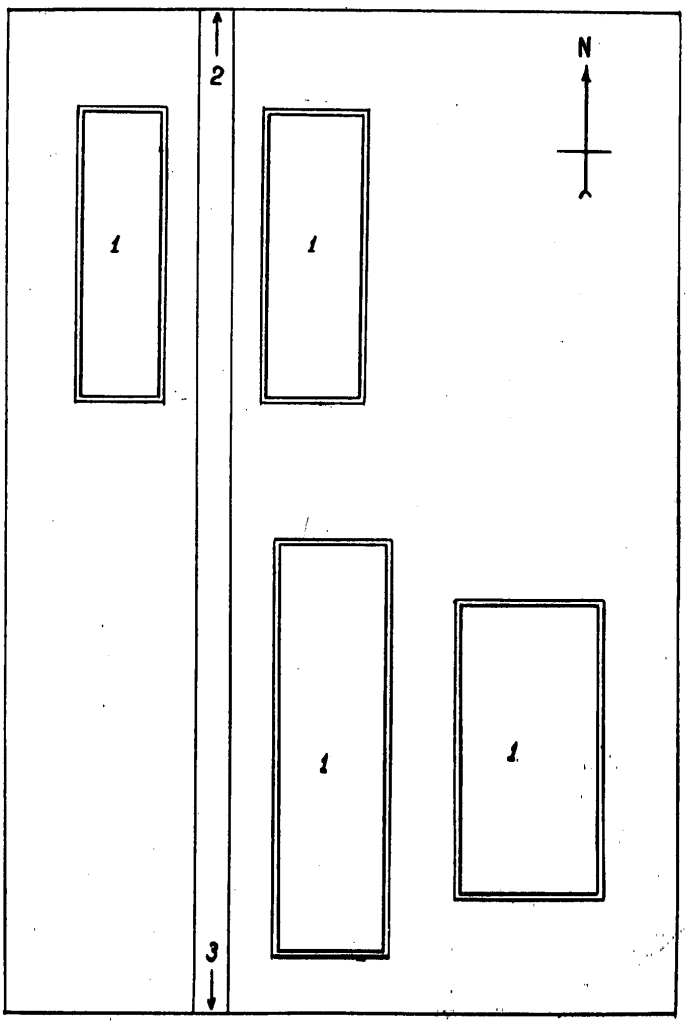

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Sugar Factory in Kameno, Burgas Okoliya (N 4234 E 2719)

103. The Kameno sugar factory is located approximately 15 to 20 meters east of the Kameno railroad station. On page 29 is a sketch of the factory and surrounding area. A road passes between the sugar factory and the Kameno railroad station, leading to the village of Bulgarovo (N 4235 E 2719). The area of the sugar factory is rectangular, about 500 meters square. The western side of the area is bounded by a brick wall, the northern and southern sides by barbed wire and the eastern side is open. The factory area contains the following eleven buildings:

a. The factory building is an old, two-story yellow structure with a red tile roof. (See Figure 1 on Sketch on page 29.) Certain sides of this building are only one-story in height. Along the eastern side of the building are three high steel towers, the purpose of which is not known to Informant. (See Figure 15 of Sketch on page 29.) [redacted] the factory is owned by a Czechoslovak firm [redacted] 25X1

b. A one-story, unpainted cement brick building is occupied by the factory fire brigade and the other part is a warehouse for the storage of sugar. (See Figures 2 and 3 respectively of Sketch on page 29.)

c. The factory office building is a one-story, yellow building with a red tile roof. (See Figure 4 of Sketch on page 29.)

d. A cement brick building covered with slate is used for the storage of sugar (See Figure 5 of Sketch on page 29.)

e. The factory repair shop. (See Figure 6 of Sketch on page 29.)

f. An unpainted building with a red tile roof is used to store dry mash which is used as feed for the army. (See Figure 7 of Sketch on page 29.)

g. The Militia building consists of two room. (See Figure 11 of Sketch on page 29.)

h. A building, the use of which is unknown. (See Figure 9 of Sketch on page 29.)

i. An unpainted building with a red tile roof provides quarters for the sugar beet unloaders. (See Figure 10 of Sketch on page 29.)

j. Another unpainted building with a red tile roof is used for drying. (See Figure 8 of Sketch on page 29.)

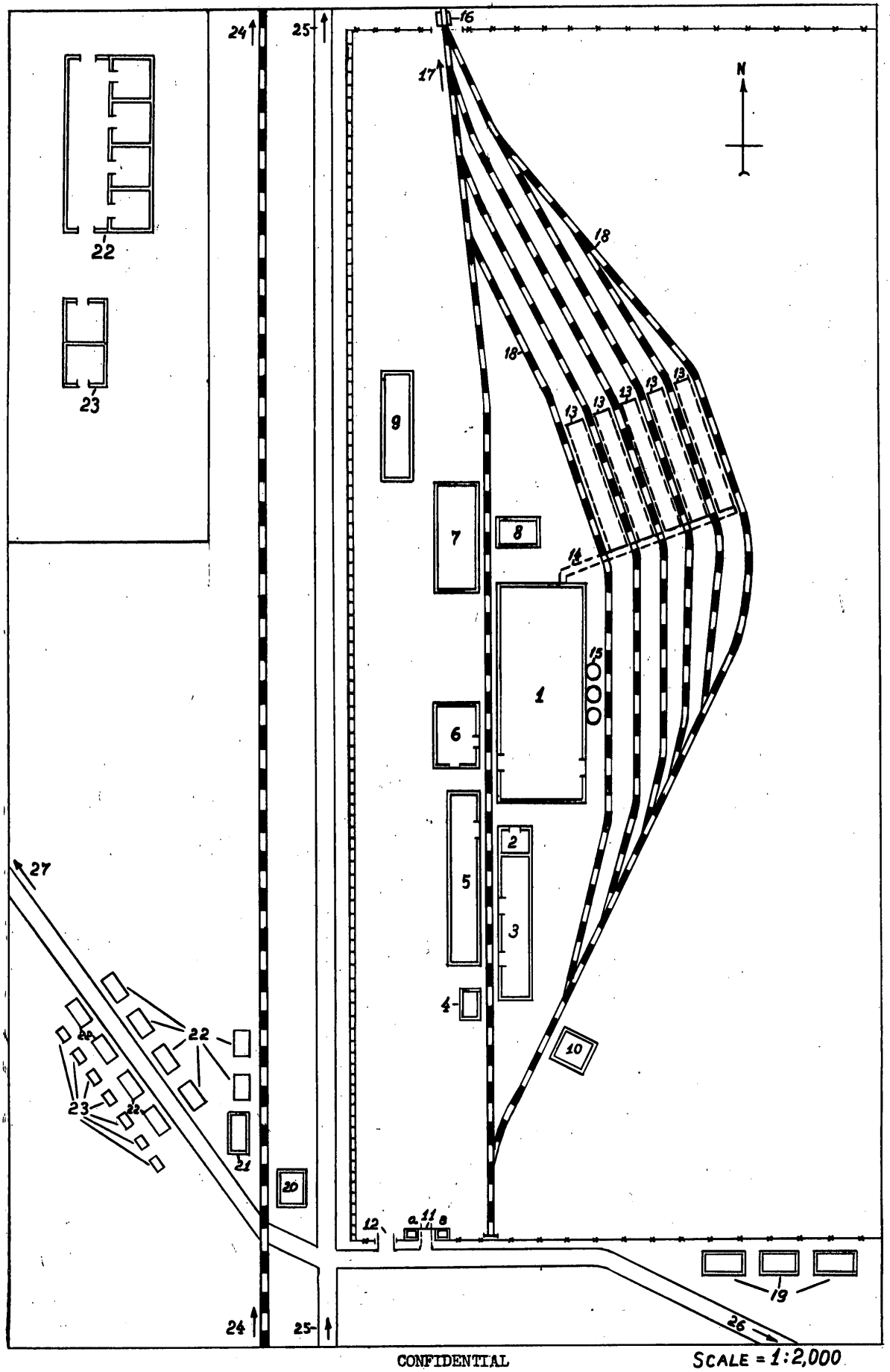
k. The barn for the cows, sheep and pigs has a single, angular roof. (Not shown on Sketch on page 29.)

104. The sugar factory is connected with the main Burgas-Aytos rail line by a separate track which separates from the main line at Gara Bulgarovo and enters the factory area from the north. (See Figure 17 of Sketch on page 29.) At the point where the railway track enters the factory area there is a large scale used for weighing the railway cars. (See Figure 16 of Sketch on page 29.) After entering the factory area, the railway track separates into seven branch tracks. One of these branch tracks passes between the main factory buildings and warehouses, and the remaining six branch tracks (Figure 18 of Sketch) pass between the canals (Figure 13 of Sketch) in which the sugar beet is unloaded. These six branch tracks merge at the southern end of the factory where they finally join the seventh track, thus forming a circular track formation within the factory area.

105. The five canals into which the sugar beet is unloaded are 50 to 60 meters long, eight to ten meters wide and about two meters deep. (See Figure 13 of Sketch on page 29.) At the southern end of these canals they empty into a smaller canal which is about 80 centimeters wide. (See Figure 14 of Sketch on page 29.) The smaller canal passes under the six branch rail lines and enters the factory. The sugar beet is transferred from the canals into the factory through a water stream.

106. South of the factory area there are three or four buildings which are used as

25X1



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quarters for the factory administrative personnel. These are situated between the barbed wire fence enclosing the southern side of the factory and the road to the village of Vetren (now Zhitarevo, N 4236 E 2723). (See Figure 19 of Sketch on page 29.) There are about 20 factory workers' residences situated along both sides of the road to the village of Kameno. These residences are of two types, one for families and one for bachelors. (See Figures 22 and 23 respectively of Sketch on page 29.) The quarters for families are one-story structures.

107. The factory is guarded by personnel of the Militia who operate four guard posts in the area. One of the guard posts is at the main gate for pedestrians (Figure 11 on Sketch), another at the weighing scales (Figure 16 on Sketch) and one is mobile and operates in the eastern factory area. Factory employees can only enter the factory area upon presentation of a special pass to the Militia guards at the gates of the factory.

108. The factory does not operate throughout the year. The usual period of operation is six months. During 1953 the factory started operation on 18 August. Upon termination of the normal operating period, the factory undergoes a two-month preparatory period for the following operating period.

109. During August 1953 the factory had a strength of about 300 employees who worked three daily shifts which included about 100 employees in each shift. The first shift worked from 0600 to 1400 hours, the second from 1400 to 2200 hours and the third from 2200 to 0600 hours. The production capacity of each shift was 100 sacks of 50 and 100 kilograms in weight.

25X1

[redacted] The

25X1

employees work on an hourly basis toward daily production norms and not toward individual production norms. Therefore, the employees work for designated wages which do not vary. When a surplus of sugar is produced in one period, the workers receive additional pay which is usually a small amount and sometimes nothing. The base daily wage of a mash worker in the factory is 16.75 Leva. The factory workers usually complain about the hard work and low wages they receive in the sugar factory.

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

110. [redacted] the remaining figures of the Sketch on page 29 as follows:

a. Figure 12 - Entrance to the factory for motor vehicles;

b. Figure 20 - Railway Station of Kameno;

c. Figure 21 - Bakery, restaurant and shops for factory workers;

25X1

d. Figure 24 - Burgas-Aytos railway line;

e. Figure 25 - Road to Bulgarovo;

f. Figure 26 - Road to Vetren; and

g. Figure 27 - Road to Kameno.

Explosives Dump on Burgas-Aytos Railroad

111. [redacted] there is

25X1

an explosives dump located 10 to 15 meters from the eastern side of the Burgas-Aytos railroad and about 100 to 150 meters south of the bridge on the river (N 4238 E 2718) from the Sadievo (N 4240 E 2720) side of the river. MISHEV learned about this dump from his brother who had worked in the stone quarry nearby. The dump is situated in a clump of willow trees and cannot be seen from trains on the railroad. The dump exists for the use of the nearby stone quarry which is located southeast of the dump in the fields of the hill overlooking Bulgarovo. A standard gauge spur line of the Aytos-Burgas Railroad goes to the quarry. This spur line branches into two tracks, one track goes to the quarry and the other goes to the stone-crushing plant.

25X1

[redacted]

25X1

25X1

Drilling near Bulgarovo, Burgas Okoliya

112. 25X1 some experimental drilling was conducted in Bulgarovo in February 1954. 25X1 the drillers of this project were part of the Mining and Geological Directorate in Burgas. 25X1 current drilling operations in Bulgarovo were in search of water. 25X1

M I S C E L L A N E O U S

Bulgarian Specialists Sent to China (Information of November 1953)

113. 25X1 Bulgarian young men who were construction workers and machine operators were sought after by the Bulgarian Government and sent to work in the Chinese People's Republic as specialists at the same time.

Construction of Burgas-Varna Railroad Line

114. Construction of the Burgas-Varna Railroad was begun in 1952 and was still underway on 26 March 1954. From Ivan MANOLOV and Nedelko "Koprinkata," both Communist Party members and President and Vice President respectively of the "Michurin" TKZS (Trudovno Kooperativno Zemedelsko Stopanstvo; Workers Cooperative Agricultural Farm)in Ruen, 25X1 a spur of the new Varna-Burgas Railroad line would be finished by the end of 1958. The spur was to pass through the following towns in Aytos Okoliya: Razhiza (N 4247-48 E 2724), Nadar (N 4248 E 2720), Ruen (N 4248 E 2718), Yabatchevo (N 4248 E 2716), Vresovo (N 4249 E 2712) and Duskotna (N 4253 E 2712). 25X1 this information about the spur line of the Burgas-Varna Railroad is entirely Communist propaganda and that no such spur line is under construction. 25X1

Termination of Passenger Trains

115. Passenger trains on the following railroad lines have been terminated:

a. Sofia-Burgas line. The express trains which departed from Aytos at 1800 hours for Burgas and at 2300 hours for Sofia were terminated in February 1954 or earlier. As a result there are only three trains running in each direction on this line and they are the 0100, 0600 and 1300 hour trains departing from Aytos for Burgas and the 0500, 1100 and 1700 hour trains departing from Aytos for Sofia. Only the trains which depart from Aytos at 0600 and 1100 hours are express trains.

b. Nova Zagora-Maritsa (formerly Simeonovgrad) line. Until 29 March 1954 25X1 there were three daily trains going in both directions on this line. These departed Nova Zagora at 0800, 1300 or 1400 and 2100 hours and departed Maritsa at 0400, 1200 and 1700 hours, and all were local trains. On 29 March 1954 25X1 all these trains had been discontinued and in their place was one daily train which departed Nova Zagora at 1700 hours and departed Maritsa at 0400 hours.

c. Plovdiv-Svilengrad line. There was only one train between these two points and this was the train which arrived at Kharmanli at 2230 hours.

National Loan for Second Five-Year Plan

116. Following the announcement of the National Loan for the Second Five-Year Plan on 7 March 1954, the management of Rosen Bair mining project circulated among the workers a notice for subscriptions. The initial subscriptions among the workers ranged from 40 to 200 Leva which fact was reported by the management to the Directorate for Mine and Geological Studies in Burgas. As a result, the Director from Burgas, DIMITROV of para 41 a above, accompanied by nine officials of the Directorate, visited the Rosen Bair project. During this visit, ZLATANOV, Rosen Bair manager (see para 96 a above), told the workers that whoever refused to subscribe to the loan in the following amounts established by the authorities would be fired:

a. Drill Chiefs (Drill Foreman) - 800 Leva;
b. Assistant Drill Chiefs - 700 Leva; and
c. Ordinary workers - 600 Leva.

117. The required subscriptions amounted to about the equivalent of one month's pay. In addition to his original subscription of 200 Leva, [redacted] 25X1 The foremen who established the norms were only required to subscribe to one-half their monthly salary. 25X1

118. Those workers who refused to follow the above requirements were fired, with the exception of one worker who was related to the Director, DIMITROV, and who only subscribed to 300 Leva.

Price Reduction of 27 March 1954

119. During the end of January 1954 the workers at Rosen Bair were disturbed by rumors of a forthcoming currency change. In anticipation of this change, they started mass purchasing in the shops on 24-25 March 1954. On 27 March 1954 the stores in the area were closed and the national reduction of prices was announced. Most of the people had spent their savings by then and were consequently opposed to the Government's action which they thought had been a carefully planned plot to fool the people. [redacted] 25X1 [redacted] a bicycle which was bought on 25 March at 1,520 Leva sold for 1,100 Leva 25X1 on 27 March 1954.

New Labor Law

120. [redacted] drills 25X1 No. 1152 and 211 at Rosen Bair, about the following new Bulgarian labor law. According to the law which was enforced beginning 19 March 1954, each worker was paid in strict accordance with his wage class (Razryad), regardless of his job performance. For example, a worker in the fifth wage class, whose performance equalled that of a worker in the sixth or seventh wage class, could only receive the wages given to a worker in the fifth class. As a result, most of the workers, and particularly the specialists, were dissatisfied with this new law which they believe is an unfair robbery by the Government of their rightful earnings for work performed. At the same time, the workers consider the new law advantageous to the CP and DSNM members who can thereby receive higher wages for less work performed.

25X1

Food Prices at Rosen Bair Restaurant

121. [redacted] the following food prices in the restaurant at the Rosen Bair mining project: 25X1

a. Roast pork - 5 Leva;
b. Pork with rice - 3.50 Leva;
c. Meat balls with tomato sauce - 2.80 Leva;
d. Soup with meat - 1.25 Leva;
e. Rice pudding - 1.90 Leva;
f. Bean stew - 1 Leva;
g. Tea - 1 Leva;
h. One-quarter loaf black bread - .45 Stotinki;
i. One-quarter loaf white bread - .80 Stotinki;
j. Apple stew - .60 Stotinki;
k. Veal with potatoes - 3 Leva;
l. Potato stew - 2 Leva;
m. Chicken stew - 3 Leva;
n. Bottle of beer - 2 Leva; and
o. Brandy, 50 grams - 1.25 Leva.

Shap (Hoof and Mouth) Disease of Sheep in Karnobat

122. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] there was an outbreak among sheep of the shap disease in the summer of 1953 in the city of Karnobat. As a result of the disease, visitors were not allowed in the city without special permits, and passengers on trains stopping in Karnobat could not leave the trains without these permits. The permits were issued by the local village councils. Because of this disease both the spring and fall fairs which are usually held in the city of Karnobat were cancelled. 25X1

Registration of Cattle and Carts in Ruen, Aytos Okoliya

123. On 27 March 1954 the people of Ruen were told to bring all their cattle, excepting sheep and horses, to the veterinary station for inspection. A tally count of all cattle was made in Ruen on 28 March 1954. [redacted] 25X1

[redacted] this count included poultry. Carts were also counted at the same time, especially the cart of Georgi Khristov TSIKOROV. The count was made by commissions of two or three persons, including clerks of the village council, teachers, etc. [redacted] 25X1 25X1

[redacted] 25X1

Miscellaneous Salaries

124. [redacted] the following salaries in Bulgaria: 25X1

a. First Secretary of an Okoliya Committee - 720 Leva per month;
b. Ivan MANOLOV, President of the "Michurin" TKZS in Ruen - double daily wage;
c. Soviet specialist and master driller - 9,000 Leva per month;
d. Stancho Pop GEORGIEV, 30 year old anti-Communist grade school teacher in Dobra Polyana, Aytos Okoliya - 350 Leva for September 1953; and
e. Militiaman - 450 Leva per month.

[redacted] Comments: 25X1

.1. It is possible that this is not a concentration camp but the farm outside Sliven which belongs to the Sliven Prison and is worked by the prisoners.

[redacted] 25X1

25X1

S K E T C H E S O F T O W N S

Ruen, Aytos Okoliya. (See sketch on page 35)

(1) Road to Dobra Polyana, Aytos Okoliya. The road passes the courtyard of the "Michurin" TKZS in Ruen.

(2) Road to Nadar, Aytos Okoliya. The road goes through the Turkish quarter of the village.

(3) Road to Yabatchevo, Aytos Okoliya.

(4) Dirt road to Aytos.

(5) Path leading to the gypsy quarter of the village.

(6) Paths leading to the fields around the village.

(7) Dry stream bed.

(8) Village square.

(9) Village Council and Post Office.

(10) District Hospital.

(11) Library. One room in the private home of an unknown village woman.

(12) CP Club. One room in the private home of a person called "ANAMOOL."

(13) Turkish school.

(14) Bulgarian school. Primary, junior high and high school.

(15) Mosque.

(16) Cooperative.

(17) KHOREMAG.

(18) Barber shop.

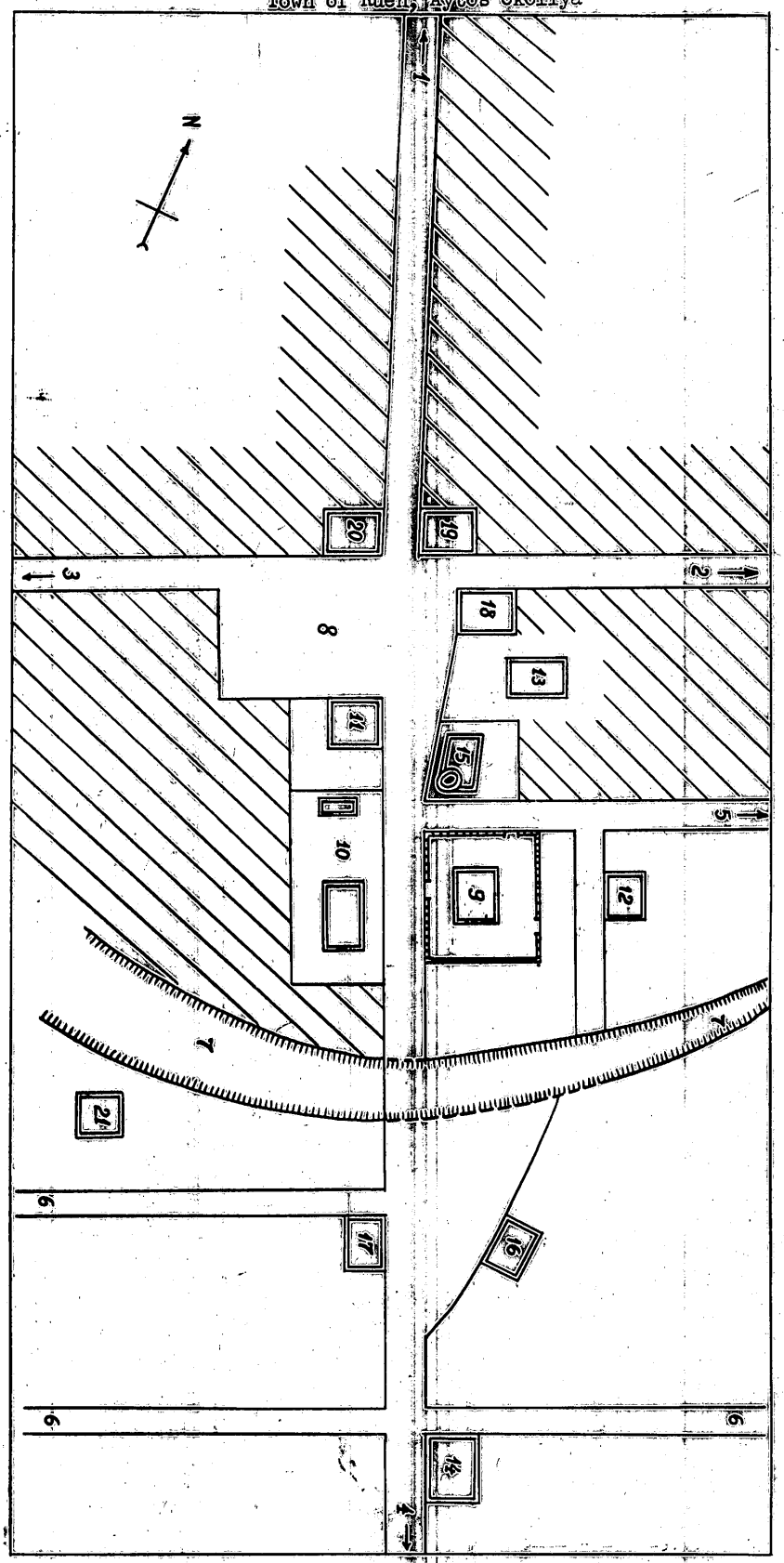
(19) Home of Boshin (lnu). Renovated during the summer of 1953.

(20) New home belonging to Todor MERSINGOV. Two-story, unplastered house which was constructed during the summer of 1953.

(21) Home of the President of the Village Council in Ruen; renovated during 1952.

25X1

Town of Ruen, Aytos Okoliya



Town of Ruen

Scale - 1 : 1,000

Places Where Documents were Checked

9. On 31 March 1954 documents were checked on the bus going from Lyubimets to Lozen (N 4149 E 2602).

10. A regular check was made in the port of Burgas at the embarkation of passenger boats for Cape Atiya and Sozopol. This check was made by border guards who were stationed in a building on the pier. They checked the Lichen Pasports and the corresponding entries in the Lichen Pasports for Border Zone No. 2 or 1 and the Otkrit Lists, since Cape Atiya and Sozopol were in the Border Zone. 25X1

11. A regular check was made by border guards upon arrival of passenger boats at Cape Atiya which was in Border Zone No. 1. There was no Zastava at Cape Atiya but there were always two or three border guards who checked the Lichen Pasports and Otkrit Lists of the passengers who were mainly workers at the mines in Rosen.

12. When traveling from Burgas to Rosen by bus a regular check was made at the place called "Poda." This was the narrowest strip of land between the sea and the Burgas Lake. Here there was a large bridge and border guards stationed there checked all crossers, including pedestrians. 25X1

13. 25X1 in January 1954, a regular document check was made in the train between Kharmanli and Svilengrad. The check was made by traveling border guards who checked Lichen Pasports and Otkrit Lists.

14. 25X1 one or two border guards regularly check the documents of passengers on the Lyubimets-Ivaylovgrad bus.

15. 25X1 documents checked by the ticket seller at the Aytos railway station when buying a ticket for Elkhovo. The ticket seller checked the Lichen Pasport and Otkrit List.

Places Where Documents were not Checked

16. 25X1 Ruen to Aytos on foot, Aytos-Karnobat-Yambol-Nova Zagora (changed trains)-Maritsa (changed trains)-Khaskovo by train, Khaskovo-Dolno Cherkovishte (N 4139 E 2545) by bus, Dolno Cherkovishte-Strandzhevo by ferryboat, Strandzhevo to Bryagovets on foot. 25X1 The border began at Chavdaritsa (N 4139/40 E 2548) 25X1 and Dolno Cherkovishte was not in the Border Zone. 25X1

UNCUNCODED

17.

18. Until November 1952 the documents of transients were not checked in the villages in Strandzhevo Obshtina and Krumovgrad Okoliya, plus the village of Yatadzhik.

25X1

19. [redacted] no permanent check points in Aytos Okoliya. 25X1

20. No checks were made or documents required to obtain a ticket on the ferryboat from Burgas to Sozopol.